THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

Number 25 of Volume 21.} SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1840. }*Whole Number, 1,067.*

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY::::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and those failing to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Splendid Stock of Fresh Groceries, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

ANNOUNCES to his customers, friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving from the Charleston market, a large and fresh supply of articles in his line of business—among which will be found,

All kinds of Fresh Crackers;
All kinds of Wines and Liquors:
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses,
Wholesale or Retail;

Oranges; and every other article in the grocery line ever brought to this market.

Mr. R. invites all wishing articles in his line to give him a call.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840. tf.

HEAD QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, Nov. 20, 1840.

Attention!—Officers of the 64th Regiment:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 5th of December next, at 10 o'clock, a m, with Side Arms, for Drill. By Order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't. 65tp

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. F

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND
HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
November 13, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished **With the best the market can afford;** his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. R. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. F

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

MESSAGE:

To the Honorable
the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The declarations of the people against the Administrations of the Federal, and most of the State Governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which actually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility, of your honorable body.

But, while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution; yet we should remember that our fellow-citizens of the Administration party, with the exception, perhaps, of the officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation, than our hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the position we occupy, and prepare ourselves, with energy and dignity, to meet the crisis.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was re-chartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposite, in the Bank of the United States, to the local Banks, by the President, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground, taken by the President, was disproved by a Report from a Committee of Congress.

The Senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposites unconstitutional. The President appealed to the people, against both the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local Banks, without the danger; and that the Senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the State Legislatures were filled by his partizans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposites, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the Journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy, the most stable and valuable part of our Constitution, and, in all probability, the Government itself.

The House of Representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the Executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the Bank was decided. The deposites were retained in the local Banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the Government increased some fifty per cent., or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labor of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country, but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "Bill of Abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money-seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our States, Banks, Rail-roads, Canals, and Manufacturing Companies, and returned to this country, at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the Government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and factitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local Banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised a distribution; and, after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States; and, although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our Government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The Banks commenced curtailing, to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to the centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficulty negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local Banks, as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancor—and turned upon them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public monies, the Banks has been stimulated to wild expansion; they were, for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted States.

In the Treasury Circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of Executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the Banks. Congress *ventured* on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both Houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet so powerful, as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people, were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A re-action, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut off all relief from that quarter. The local Banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce, and Bank notes depreciated—the prices of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed, so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the President convened an extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public monies from their former places of deposite, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a Sub-Treasury, he decried institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the Government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the Government; and which had aided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the list of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again in December, 1737–'38, this Sub-Treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and it is quite immaterial whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or nerveless in expediency, it was rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be treated so lightly. The forces are marshalled anew—the unfaithful discharged and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead Bank. The dying and living Banks they *represent then* as the hydra-headed monster, against which the *former* President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to Democracy. Congress convenes, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless was *pro forma*, as he had no money in the Treasury to be locked up.—The fact that he had to issue, from time to time, Treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least from a scheme on which the Government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this Sub-Treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her rights disregarded and insulted by the friends of the present Administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats to their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of New Jersey, I herewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Ciraccas suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to New York, when almost devastated by fire, at all events a State would be entitled to respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character to be told by her servants (who are presumed to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shown you the destruction of the National Bank, in total disregard of the wish of Congress, and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract, in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation; the issuing a Specie Circular at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local Banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the Banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revulsion which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the Sub-Treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all Governmental connection—all its fiscal operations from the Banks, and leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the Banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the Government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all Banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed." Like the fabled appearance of men in Rhoderick Dhu, it is only necessary *to will*, and we shall have plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries, where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of Bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in Trade, Agriculture and Manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The President says, "in a country so commercial as ours, Banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the Sub-Treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of Banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shews very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the Banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will, no doubt, be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of Banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner; and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we consider the purposes of Government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy State, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency be it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of Bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is *a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States.*—How can this be accomplished? is the rightful enquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into *by law*, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local Banks, *or* by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to supply the amount of notes for all useful and necessary purposes. *One kind of Bank notes, with a specie basis* and *ample guarantees*, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired. Where, as at present, a large variety of Bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred Banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proved that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement [illegible] local Banks would be re-modelled [illegible] ment of a Bank of the United States, [illegible] renewal of their charters could be [illegible] successively, without producing the [illegible] vulsion which has twice attended the [illegible] the charter of the National Bank; [illegible] some of the present institutions could be [illegible] and the redundant merged into them, or [illegible] expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States of sufficient [illegible] tal to supercede all the local Banks, might be [illegible] an engine of oppression, and dangerous to [illegible] litical institutions, which the local Banks could [illegible] The superceding the local Banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an [illegible] mense extent and unforeseen consequences.

Capitalists in all countries, and more particularly in ours, are the pioneers of their own fortunes, and look with an eye single to their interests on the selection of the managers of institutions in which they invest their funds. Nor are they usually combined with the politician, for their actions are antagonistical. The study and success of the one destroys that of the other. Stockholders [illegible] managers of the local Banks. The funds of the Banks, divided over as great an extent of country as ours, and under the management of their own officers, presents an insuperable difficulty to the formation of political cabals or any other for the injury of the great interest of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately connected and identified. A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in Federal policy to the great injury of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country.

The Banks in the North are much more numerous than in any other section, being established in most parts where money could be usefully employed, and in such sums as were demanded by the capacities of the country; and they have been ably and successfully managed; pushing and developing the natural capacities of the country to a great state of perfection, stand high in their own section where best known; yet we seldom ever see one of their notes in circulation in our State, and a greater part of them never pass out of their immediate neighborhoods. The Banks of the Southern and Western States have partaken more of, and no doubt, have been influenced by, the character of the country. Many have been established on false principles and been badly managed, and the result could not be otherwise than disastrous to the stockholders, who had *actual* capital invested; but that appears not to have been the case to any very great extent. I have no doubt that those who have capital, and will take warning from experience, will yet do a valuable business.

The recuperative powers of these sections of the country are immense, and afford great room for the employment of capital. Even under their recent management, I do not know that we have more cause to lament than to rejoice, except as to the injury of our national character and credit have sustained; as it has resulted in many great and solid improvements, equal, and perhaps superior, to any thing of which we can boast.

That Banks are susceptible of improvement both in form and management cannot be doubted now, when such vast and astonishing improvements have taken place in Agriculture, Manufactures, sail and steam Ships, Rail-Roads and other inventions.

The operations of the Federal Government continuing to effect the Banks, ours as well as many others, were a second time compelled to suspend specie payments, or force the collection of their debts to the injury and ruin of many of their dealers. The wisdom of their choice I am not disposed to question. Most persons seemed to acquiesce in its correctness. The few who did not, complained to cover their demands for the double interest, the penalty imposed on our Banks for refusing specie when demanded.

For political effect, they have been subjected to the constant fulmination of spleen and vituperation by certain partizan presses and orators, who hope to bolster up their falling fortunes by exciting popular prejudice, and diverting attention from their own misdeeds in the popular clamor. And the usefulness of these institutions have no doubt been considerably curtailed by these attacks. Surely they calculated greatly on the ignorance of the people, when they expected to acquire either reputation or strength by such a course. Of what, I ask, consists the Banks of this State? The State has put into the stock about one million fifty thousand dollars, and individuals, about two millions two hundred thousand dollars. This constitutes the Banking capital of North Carolina, and for every dollar actually paid in, two may be issued when prudent to do so, by the Banks in their [illegible] At this time, their issues amount to about one [illegible] of their capitals. The interest they receive on loans is limited to six per cent. per annum. Should they refuse to pay specie when demanded, the holder of their notes is entitled to 12 per cent. interest. Every six months they are required to pay to the Stockholders whatever profit may have been made; and if the individual stockholders derive any unusual advantages, it should be recollected that this State—*the people*, participate in about one-third of the profits—that being the proportion of her stock—and also a tax on the individual stock.

This is pretty much the sum and substance of these much abused Institutions, which, like every thing else under the management of human heads and hands, are capable of doing good or evil, according to the influences which are made to operate on them. In a country like ours, of moral honesty, the keen eye of interest will, in all probability, insure their able and correct management in the selection of Directors of good character, skill and integrity. There are persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, who contend that we have a sufficiency of Bank capital. This I consider clearly erroneous. The present Stockholders might fear further competition in the money market, if all the natural capacities of the State had been improved, or if improvements were worthless.—But the reverse is the fact, and an immense amount is required for that purpose, independent of the deficiency for trade and commerce. Our most convenient lands are cleared, worked, exhausted and deserted; our dwellings are mostly of a poor and temporary kind; our water power only occasionally occupied by small manufacturing establishments; our boundless mines and ores almost entirely neglected; and why are these things so [illegible] ing Capital abundant affords elsewhere.

We need more, not only to develope the vast resources of our State, but to keep off the notes of other ates, and supply our entire circulation. I have been ll situated to learn these facts. Many applications ve been made to this office, to borrow the funds of Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Those contend that we have capital enough, I am persuaded, must have confounded capital with Bank issues, d were induced to say so, because the Banks had spended specie payments. I have ever understood t the more capital, either Bank or individual, a community possessed—the stronger and richer it was considered. If our Banks had more capital, I am satisfied they ld the sooner resume specie payments and discounts. n there be a question of a large floating debt in the ntry, subjected to the shaving process? In the place paying [illegible] per cent. per annum at the Banks, many ns are made at 10, 15 and 25 per cent., between individual debtors and creditors. To obviate such an [illegible] shaving process, more Banking Capital would valuable to the State. Our merchants, unable to obtain discounts at home, to make their purchases in York with cash, are compelled to submit to credit, and if not paid when due, have to pay seven per , making a loss to the State in the regulation of balance of trade of one per cent.

A difficulty is apprehended in obtaining subscribers, they be so. Capitalists have had such good reason to be alarmed for the safety of their funds, by the ant senseless attacks on these institutions, and the ability of our laws, that they will part with the agement of their money, doubtless, with some apprehension and reluctance. But I hope those acts of ation, violence and detraction, have passed never return; and that confidence and liberality will take their places, and that offering fair inducements, capital will be drawn to the State, and from its ing places again to afford the poor, but the honest and enterprising man, the means to benefit himself and he country. Whatever might be the result to the owner of capital, whether in the hands of individual or stored away in Banks, its *presence* could not possibly do the country any injury.

The four years I have been in office the Banks, in Dividends and Taxes, have yielded to the State, the of two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred dollars 67 cts.; which has been paid into the Public Treasury, the most conclusive proof of their value to the State, and during which period, the receipts from all other sources of Taxation in the State, amounts, to three hundred and four thousand three hundred and 68 dollars and 69 cts.; showing the advantages of a small capital over heavy landed and personal property. That the stock in the present Bank is good, requires no better demonstration than that it continues at, or above , while all other property has been greatly reduced. rowers generally, so far as I have been enabled to however, prefer an accommodation from Banks to any other source, and note holders find abundant indemnity n the penalty of 12 per cent., if specie is refused. I n then discover no sensible reason to doubt their ility, or to circumscribe their operations.

This State participated less in speculations of the y, than any other in the Union. We felt for a while the influence of the general prosperity of the country, the institutions and means of other States, more n from our own. Bank capital has increased but le for many years, and except what funds were devoted to the construction of Rail-roads from the surplus, mall amount on loans and the credit of the State, the capital has decreased by investments in the of Rail-roads and Manufacturing Companies; surely, furnishing a basis abundantly justifying its uation, and increase commensurable with our . And until some general arrangement can be to put the State Banks of the country on higher d, and capable of more solid and useful purposes, establishment of a National Bank, I would recommend the increase of the capital of the of the State and Cape Fear, one million of dollars each, and that the State hand over to them equally her subscription of stock, all the Cherokee bonds, he bonds and notes belonging to the Boards of the ary Fund of North Carolina, and Internal Improvements, convertible as collected, with such other as can be spared from other purposes, provided anks will loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, aleigh and Gaston Rail-road Companies $300,- $400,000, on the bonds of said Companies, guar by the State, on the property of which Compa e State being already secured by mortgage, at a interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, period of ten years, unless these Companies are sooner to pay the same.

gher the grounds upon which the State can se Banks, by protection and strict supervision, o she will inspire public confidence, fill the tion, and enable them the sooner to resume ayments, and extend their usefulness. For the undation of increasing the capital of our Banks uring their aid to the Rail-roads, I would enively to assign you my reasons.

Although I have the pleasure of congratulating e completion of two Rail-roads in our State, r cheapness, length and rapidity of construccomparable to any in the world; yet it is atth the regret of having to inform you that and extra expenses have exceeded their n short they are in debt, and turn to you for ; for there is no other source, whence they ould so rightfully seek it. No doubt they reluctance, yet this but proves the urgency cessities.

r reports may be made now by their officers ospects of profit to the stockholders, the ad- the State, to the farmer, the land holder to the mechanics and laborers, and their for the diffusion of knowledge, and for the s of troops in case of emergency, cannot tioned. Their destinies seem now more or d with the character and prosperity of the y patriotic persons have nobly put their shoulders to the wheels, invested their money in the stocks of these works, and will for some time receive compensation than they might have done by other

If a few months operation of a Rail-road had given evidence of great profit, and the road needed assistance, would it be the policy of the withhold it! I should say not. Then how much more the necessity of exerting this policy in assistance to establish these roads, on such a they may freely and fully test their utility. advantage from such improvements, to the of higher and loftier importance than can accrue to her from any pecuniary profits, investments could yield. She is above all Stockholders can derive or receive no advantages, but those arising from dividends, and while these are devoted to the payment of the debts and yielding no remuneration, cannot reasonably be expected to enlarge their investments.

It is generally admitted, and, I believe, cannot be questioned, that one half at least of the travel has been arrested by the disastrous times brought upon the country, as I have endeavored to show, by the acts of the Federal Government. We may now trust that more prosperous times will, ere long, be restored, and the

"let us alone" principle, the recuperative energies of our new country would soon restore prosperity; but we may expect, in addition, the hearty co-operation of the fostering powers of the General Government, in bringing about the highest state of national prosperity, rather assisting and relieving, than reviling and condemning all the institutions of the country. As the country becomes more thickly settled, travel must increase on these roads, and enhance the income in proportion. In proof of this, I have seen no report of the operations of Rail-roads in this country or Europe, which does not show an increase of receipts; and their success in our country will yield a greater increase, on account of our disposition for travel.

It would be idle, gentlemen, to talk to you, relative to the advantages resulting to the country, from the establishment of Rail-roads. They have ceased to be experiments. Their facility in expedition afforded to travellers, in connection with Steam Boats and will ensure their construction where the and travel require. They may be in profits, like all other property; economically constructed, and must be good property to the not, their utility to the other interests of the country cannot be questioned.

Rail-roads is exceedingly strange and unaccountable. In the transportation of the mails, diffusion of knowledge and intercommunication, the easy and quick conveyance of armies to points where the country may be assailed, must be decidedly important and necessary to the Government, and favorable to the liberty of the citizens.

Where, then, can be the sense or propriety of these attacks of spleen and enmity? I am satisfied your honorable body can entertain no such feelings; but that you will afford such relief and succor as is commensurate with the means and character of the State, and the wants and merits of the work.

It may be contended, that our Rail-roads have been injudiciously located, too expensively constructed, and even badly managed, But we should bear in mind, that they are our first experiments, and made at a period, when the country was in more prosperous circumstances, and every thing of higher value: That both mistakes and unnecessary expense are the usual results of new works; but it should also be held in remembrance, that many *individuals* backed their favorable opinions of these enterprises freely with their *own money*, and that they could not have practiced any intentional deception on the public, when it would fall so heavily on themselves.

Suppose we should admit the fact, that our roads have not, so far, met public expectation, or even of the individual stockholders to the full extent; yet should we shut our eyes to the cause? Should we not remember, that the general prostration of all other branches of business may have reached the works on the roads; that few extensive works immediately prove profitable; and that they have been only a few months in operation—certainly not long enough to test their worth to the stockholders? To all other interest, their utility can be of no doubt. We see every species of property greatly sunk in value; slaves, our most tangible and valuable property, depreciated at least 50 per cent.; land yet more; and lots in our most favoured places, scarcely selling for the cost of improvements; very few farms yield legal interest, and, in the aggregate, probably not 2 per cent. on their value; yet who so bold as to say, that we should abandon the farm or neglect to build houses, and improve town lots?

What, it may be asked, is the cause of such a state of things? The President of the United States informed us, in his message at the extra session in 1837, that it was overtrading, sumptuous living, and the issue of too much Bank paper. But such reasons, however, apt for other places, are totally inapplicable to North Carolina. There has been no overtrading here, no extravagant living, and *less Bank issues than we had twenty years ago*; and although our Bank capital was increased a small amount four years since, we have about the same now we had 10 years ago, exclusive of the capital of the Branch Bank of the United States, which was employed in this State; during which time our demand has certainly greatly increased. It is the want of Bank or other active capital which has been the cause of sacrificing real estate and every other large amount of property, when forced into market for cash. More is actually required, not only to save property already existing from changing hands at great and ruinous sacrifices, but to assist the manufacturer, trader, mechanic and laborer, in the various branches of business, and the improvement of the natural advantages of the State.

Under a resolution of your honorable body, at its last session, I addressed a communication to the Governors of the several States, requesting information on the subject of Penitentiaries, Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, and Houses of Refuge; from whom several interesting replies have been received, but not sufficient to enable me to give you any light on those subjects. I hand you herewith marked B, the information obtained, and submit the following general remarks: That all seem to concur in their usefulness; that by the establishment of a Penitentiary, the punishment of crime may be more correctly graduated to its atrocity. Under our present code of criminal law, many punishments are fixed, and others left to the capricious estimate of the Judge; and to many cases, neither the one or the other appears so fitted as to give satisfaction to public feeling. The result is, that in almost every case, a petition for pardon is preferred to the Executive, with whom it is idle to say, that the petition of *many respectable* persons should have no weight. Although he may be satisfied that petitions are generally drawn by partial or prejudiced hands, in the absence of all information which no law provides for his guide, he is not enabled to act satisfactory to himself, or justly to the State or prisoner; but where a doubt is raised, he feels impelled to act on the *side of mercy*.

In the establishment of Penitentiaries and Laws for their Government, punishment could be better graduated to the crime, and leave less room for complaint and petition. As they are generally used in all christian countries, to avoid shedding human blood and the exposure of punishments, in obedience to the more advanced state of civilization and refinement, profit and loss should not be a matter of consideration, in providing the means of saving human life, and obtaining a mode of punishment adapted to the crime. Regarding them, however, in an economical point of view, it would probably be less burthensome to the country, than the present mode of confinement in the jails of the counties.

As regards Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, I presume there can be but one opinion.

The returns of the Clerks and Sheriffs of thirty-six counties, shew the number of Lunatics to be two hundred and forty-nine of poor, wretched creatures, most of whom call strongly on our charity, and philanthropy for food and shelter, food and nursing; and, no doubt, if the number and condition of the orphans could be ascertained, the appeal to our sympathy would be equally strong.

The State is abundantly able to construct the necessary buildings, and it only requires the action of your body, to establish the principle and place, upon which they shall be erected; the appointment of a competent Superintendent to visit the various establishments of the kind, and collect the necessary information, both of Penitentiaries, and Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, and to commence the work as soon as the plan should be approved by the Governor, or a Board of Commissioners raised for that purpose, and an appropriation to meet the expenditures, placed subject to the Governor's warrant. In the mean while, the necessary code of Laws might be prepared under a commission, granted by your honorable body for that purpose.

Most of the countries have adopted the common school system, and a few have received the State's quota of money, to aid them in this most estimable object. The want of School Masters is the only complaint which has reached me, and will, in all probability, be the most formidable obstacle to further success. By applying the proper corrective, that and all other difficulties, I hope, may be overcome. The several counties which refused the adoption of the system, no doubt acted on mistaken views, or wrong information; and their participation should, in justice, be provided for by law.

It is with the most unfeigned gratification, that I congratulate the General Assembly on this work of their own, which has placed in the reach of poor parents the opportunity of obtaining for their children, what will so eminently improve their moral and mental condition, to make them better and more valuable citizens, and inspire them with grateful feeling to their country, which will never be forgotten in the hour of danger.

It is with great pleasure I have to inform you that, in obedience to the direction of the last session of your honorable body, a survey of Nag's Head has been procured. Under this resolution, directing a report to be made by some able and experienced Engineer, the Board of Internal Improvements appointed Major Walter Gwynn, who commenced operations in May last, and reported to the Board in June. This able and lucid report amply sustains the propriety and importance of your inviting the attention of Congress to the opening of an Inlet at that point, as a national work of the highest importance. These resolutions claiming the attention of our Representatives in Congress, were forwarded to them. The Representative from the first district, in which Nag's Head is situated, gave the subject his prompt and unremitting attention. A copy of the report and map of the survey were also forwarded to the Representative from that district; but it reached him at too late a period of the session to be acted on.

Would it not be well again to urge this work on Congress? I am decidedly of the opinion that the enterprise is among the most important of any in the United States—in a national point of view, in the se- [illegible] vessels; and to the State, in enhancing [illegible] value of the lands and their [illegible] a large section of country [illegible] seek one elsewhere at a greatly [illegible] hazard. No principles has been better established by practice, than the right and propriety of the Federal Government to execute works of national importance; and none, in my opinion, is more clearly so in the United States, than the opening an Inlet at Nag's Head. If we turn to the estimates of the War Department for improvements, we shall find many vastly inferior, under the patronage of the General Government. It is, then, due to the State, and particularly to that section, to urge the execution of this work on the Government!

The very able report, on this subject, by Major Gwynn, will be submitted by the Board of Internal Improvements; to which I beg to invite your special attention.

The work for draining the swamp lands has progressed considerably. The Pungo Canal is finished, and the Alligator about half completed. The lateral ditches on Pungo Canal are now being cut, and some 15,000 acres nearly prepared for market. I see no reason to doubt the wisdom of this improvement.

I am very clearly of the opinion that opening an Inlet at Nag's Head—reclaiming the swamp lands—improving the Neuse River as far as practicable, and thence the construction of a Rail-road to Raleigh, and Turnpike to the mountains—and the construction of a Rail-road and Turnpike, flanking South Carolina, from the head of tide water, on the Cape-Fear, to the West—form the system of improvements alike demanded by the character and interest of the State, to be accomplished whenever her means will permit.

The depressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the country at home, and its impaired credit abroad, would not justify undertaking, at present, improvements of very great extent or any magnitude; but as far as the means which the State can command will go, there never was a more appropriate period. The disbursements in the construction would benefit every branch of business in its vicinity, by giving employment to laborers and mechanics, and a market to the farmer; and the work could be executed more readily, and at less cost, than in more prosperous times. In what could the surplus money and credit of the State be better employed, than by relieving the distresses of her people, and the improvement of her natural advantages?

As an improvement particularly called for by the wants of the States, entirely within her means, and important as the connecting links between her existing Rail-roads, the seaboard and the interior, I would call your attention to the improvement of the Neuse River, from Newbern as far up as practicable and useful, thence by Rail-road, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road to this place, for which the country a material are best adapted; and thence to the mountains by Turnpike, as best suited to the use and material of construction of the country. This chain of improved communication and intercourse, is due to the State, and especially to the northern tier of counties, the trade of which has been diverted from our own markets to *one* in a neighboring State. This improvement would place at the pleasure of the farmer, one or many markets, in or out of the State, with equal facility, and regain their lost relative position; and as it may be presumed that most would prefer those in the State, it would secure the profits which might otherwise accrue to our neighboring States, and assist in obtaining the balance of trade in our favor. At least, a fair competition would be afforded. The advantages to be derived in the purchase of West India produce at Wilmington and Newbern, and their better facility for shipping, will more than equal any advantages their competitors abroad can offer.

It is probable the stock would be readily taken by individuals, if companies should be incorporated for that purpose, for the two-fifths or one half of the amount, with proper privileges of payment.

The Rail-roads in our State have not had, as yet, sufficient opportunity to test the value of such stock; and as for investments in Turnpikes, we have but few data on which to base an estimate. The Buncombe road yields a handsome profit, and it appears to me that a Turnpike from this place to the West would be still more profitable, if the value of the stock were the only object of the State in constructing it.

The Board of Internal Improvements, agreeably to law, caused books to be opened, under the superintendence of active agents, to obtain the pre-requisite subscriptions before the Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company could receive the State's subscription and organize, and, I regret to inform you, without success. This appeared to be the favorite scheme of the State, and I was anxious to see it executed. To the poverty of the country through which the greater part of the road would pass, and the depression of the monetary affairs of the country, may this failure be attributed.

Soon after the adjournment of the last session of your honorable body, Daniel W. Courts, Esq., resigned his appointment as Public Treasurer of the State; the vacancy occasioned by which was temporarily filled by the appointment, under advise of the Council, of Charles L. Hinton, Esq., who has since sedulously discharged the duties of the office.

In the course of the present year, the Hon. R. M. Saunders and the Hon. John D. Toomer, Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity, have resigned. The vacancies thereby occasioned, have been supplied, under advice of the Council of State, by the appointment of Edward Hall, of Warrenton, and William H. Battle, of this City, whose commissions will expire at the close of your present session; and they both entered immediately on the duties of their respective stations.

It is with great diffidence I venture on any observations relating to our Court system; but I should not believe my duty discharged, if I remained silent. The resignations of Messrs. Saunders and Toomer have brought to my knowledge the feelings and wants of the State in the appointment of these highly valuable and indispensable officers.—The East, West, North and South claim the right and propriety of being supplied; and I have no doubt these considerations will be felt in the election of these officers in your body. If the range of the State were necessary to supply the higher order of talents, no change ought to be made; or, if the yielding to sectional considerations could meet the wants and wishes of the people, we might be content with the present arrangement; but I am persuaded neither the one or the other is effected. In every district, many men may be found abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of Judge. When the claims of any section has heretofore been gratified, it has proved only for a short space of time—the incumbent generally changing his location for convenience or health, and again the District is left destitute of one of those valuable officers. To remedy this defect and quiet the conflicting interest of the different sections of our State, I would very respectfully recommend the location of the Judges in each district respectively. The law must, of course, be prospective, and the present opportunity can furnish two vacant districts. It appears to be due to the Bar, to the wants and convenience of the people, and to the Judges themselves, to make this alteration. The ridings might alternate as now, or the Judge be confined to the duties of his own district. The latter appears to me best. A person from the mountains cannot ride in one of the sea-board districts in the fall with impunity. His risk of sickness and death is certainly alarming, and the result has been that the business of those districts is hurried over in a state of mind which must detract greatly from comfort and a satisfactory discharge of duty. The services of a most valuable officer has just been lost to the State by the fear of riding the first district this fall.

Allow me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the acts of 1836-'37, creating the Boards of Internal Improvements, and of the Literary Fund of North Carolina. Of both these Boards the Governor is a member, and *ex-officio* president. Large sums of money are at their disposal, which they [illegible] appropriations. These funds are [illegible] increasing by appropriations, interest from loans, and Bank dividends. These laws are clearly defective, and should be altered. If it were intended to establish a loan office, the necessary provisions should be made, and competent officers appointed with adequate salaries. But it certainly never could be intended to convert the Executive into a loan office, occupying more of the attention and responsibility of the Governor than all his other duties combined, and diverting him from the higher and more enlarged trusts committed to his care.

It is considered radically wrong in the State to adopt any law by which individuals become debtors to it. Whatever spare funds the State may have, should be invested in stocks or devoted to the improvement of the people and country. If no other alteration is made, it would be a matter of great relief to the Governor for a union of those Boards. Such an alteration would curtail one half of his services, reduce the number of the members, and save expense to the State. Loans should be forbidden, and authority extended to investments in the stocks of Rail-roads and Manufacturing Companies, by purchase or by subscription, as the Board may deem best for the interest of the State; and all sales, in future, of property belonging to the State to be made for cash only. Should their course be pursued, more money will be lost than credit sales would seem to promise, and your tables filled with petitions for indulgence which would be exceedingly painful to refuse.

The standard weights, agreeably to an act of your last session, have been contracted for; and they are nearly completed, and being delivered to the several counties. No standard for measures has yet been received from the Federal Government.

The proceedings of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, herewith submitted, in file C, to your consideration, at the request of their respective Governors, relative to the demands of Georgia and Virginia, on the States of Maine and New York for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice, and their refusal, present matter to the Southern States of the most delicate and important nature. It is believed, under an influence of the most pernicious kind, that these States have acted in bad faith to the compact which secures the right of demand and surrender of fugitives from one State to another. The causes assigned are considered unsatisfactory.

In connection with this subject, the formation of a military company of negroes, most if not all supposed to be fugitive slaves, clothed in the British uniform, stationed on the Canada frontier, and permitted to insult and threaten the lives of Southern travellers, and the constant practice of our slaves deserting to and finding protection with, the Northern and Eastern States, increase greatly the necessity of action on these subjects; in which all the Southern and Western States, to which such acts are injurious and offensive, should act together cooly and deliberately, but firmly in the protection and maintenance of their rights.

Since the distribution of the arms, under the Act of 1836-37, to the several counties which were then in the arsenals at Fayetteville and this place, the quotas to which this State are entitled from the General Government have been received at Newbern and Fayetteville, except several pieces of ordnance, the carriages and apendages of which were burnt in the recent fire at Wilmington, while waiting reshipment to Fayetteville. The law provides for arsenals at Fayetteville and this place, but none at Newbern, a point equally important and necessary for a depot and keeper. The cannon burnt at Wilmington and other arms, occasionally require repair for their preservation and usefulness; but there is no law for such purpose. The Executive is empowered to employ a guard at the arsenals whenever he should deem it necessary. This might be better accomplished by allowing uniform companies some exemptions and privileges from taxes, &c. who would undertake the duty in such a way as the Governor should prescribe. It would accomplish the double purpose of having those companies under better discipline, and the arms under better protection, which are matters of no small moment. Indeed, if the law was to extend to the uniform volunteer companies throughout the State, privileges and immunities of even trifling importance, it would secure improved discipline in the militia, now too much neglected. Whenever the common school system gets into operation, it would be good policy to make military discipline form a part of their exercises; as we are all admonished, from many circumstances, not to forget the necessity of preparing in peace for any emergency; and a system that is best to to commence with the youths of the State.

The Revised Statutes have been distributed agreeable to law, and the remaining volumes placed with Messrs. Turner and Hughes, of this place and E. J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, Booksellers, for sale on account of the State.

I have the honor of submitting herewith marked D. "the remonstrance of the citizens of the District of Columbia by their delegates in convention to the People of the United States and to the Legislatures of the several States, against oppressions manifold and grevious, suffered from the misrule of the now ruling majority in Congress." In file E. the proceedings of the several States of Kentucky, New York, Maine, New Jersey, Vermont, and Connecticut, relative to the public domain. In file F. from the State of Maine, Indiana and Ohio, on the subject of the disputed Territory.

In file G. the resignations of Justices of the Peace will be found.

It affords me pleasure, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the completion of the Capitol, and the occupancy of more commodious and comfortable apartments for the transaction of business to all the branches of the Government. It is a noble building and honorable to the State, and will descend to posterity as a proud monument of the spirit of the age. The completion of this structure, two Rail Roads, the establishment of common schools, and the reclamation of Swamp Lands, will form a new and honorable era, in the history of our State, to which her citizens may point with pleasure and pride.

I assure you, gentlemen that it will give me unqualified pleasure to co-operate in any measure which may be deemed necessary for the happiness, welfare and security of our fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Executive Office, November 16, 1840.

TO WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Watch and Clock Repairer, to whom he will give constant work and good wages.

None but those of sober and industrious habits need apply.

DAVID L. POOL.

Salisbury, N. C., October 30, 1840. tf.

WESTERN CARO

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 4, 18

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Our paper of this week is almost entirely occupied with the "last words" of Governor D [illegible] Having submitted a few comments last week [illegible] spirit that characterises that "very peculiar" production, we will now proceed to notice [illegible] subjects upon which he particularly [illegible] The first is, the *Banks*. We have scarcely read a newspaper of either party for the past twelve months which did not freely admit that there are *too many* Banks in the country, and too much capital, real or fictitious, employed in this way.—It had seemed to us that 950 Banks, with a professed capital of more than 400 millions of dollars, were enough in all conscience to satisfy every [illegible] and tax every body; but it seems we have all been entirely mistaken, for Gov. Dudley has discovered that we want *more Banking capital!* He says;

"We need more (Banking capital) not only to develope the *vast resources* of our State, but to *keep off* the notes of other States, and supply our entire circulation."

And further:

"Those who contend that we have capital enough, I am persuaded, must have confounded capital with Bank issues, and were induced to say so because the Banks have suspended specie payments."

But, concludes the Governor:

"If our Banks had more capital, I am satisfied they could the sooner resume specie payments and discounts."

A most singular conclusion truly—in what way arrived at, we cannot pretend to conjecture, since, for our life, we are unable to see how *more capital*, with a consequent comparatively increased amount of issues and liabilities, would give them any more power than they at present have to resume cash payments and discounts.

Having in the manner quoted above, come to the conclusion that we have not Banks enough, he next proceeds to advise as follows:

"And until, some general arrangement can be made to put the State Banks of the country on higher ground, and capable of more solid and useful purposes or the establishment of a National Bank, I would respectfully recommend the increase of the capital of the Banks of the State, and Cape Fear, one millions of dollars each, and that the State hand over to them equally as her subscription of stock; all the Cherokee bonds and notes belonging to the Boards of the Literary Fund of North Carolina and Internal Improvements, convertible as collected, with such other funds as can be spared from other purposes.

But on this recommendation, there hangs a tail: here it is; he says it may be done:

"Provided the Banks will loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies, $300,000 to 400,000 on the bonds of said Companies guaranteed by the State, on the property of which companies the State being already secured by mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent, per annum, for the period of ten years, unless these companies are enabled sooner to pay the same."

Now really all this is very liberal and *disinterested*. Already have *six or seven hundred thousand dollars* of the public money been *thrown away* on the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, and now our Governor comes forward with a proposition to give the Banks in the State all our money to deal on, but solely upon *condition* that these Banks agree to give $400,000 to the Wilmington Rail-road! This Governor of ours is not content with the $600,000 already thrown away, but he would have an addition of 400,000 more, so as to make it a round million. But let us look at his reasoning in favor of this scheme. Of course it is not by any means particularly intended to develope the resources of Wilmington, or give activity to her lumber trade &c, but the whole was devised by the Governor "solely to develope the vast resources of our State." How an increase of Banks or Bank capital in North Carolina is to "develope our vast resources" we acknowledge ourselves too ignorant to perceive. But he says this new capital will do another thing, "it will keep off the notes of other States and supply our entire circulation." Now how this thing is to be done, we must again acknowledge ourselves too ignorant to comprehend. Almost the only currency we have in this part of North Carolina consists of the "notes of other States," chiefly those of South Carolina. Our people receive them in exchange for the produce which they carry out. The Bank notes do not come into the State of their own accord; our cotton, bacon, corn, wheat, whiskey, flour, &c., bring them here. This being the case, there are but two ways, as far as we can see, by which the Governor can "keep off" these notes; that is: either to stop our people from trading to South Carolina altogether; or make the people of South Carolina come over the line and borrow our Bank bills to pay for what they buy of us. Which of these he proposes to adopt, we cannot undertake to conjecture.

The Governor undoubtedly has some peculiar notions about Banks. He says:

"The higher the grounds upon which the State can place these Banks, by protection and strict supervision, the more she will inspire public confidence, fill the subscription, and enable them the sooner to resume specie payments, and extend their usefulness."

What does he mean by "*protection*"? Not a "Protective Tariff," we hope. Why in sooth, this Ex Governor of ours is a second *John Law*, and some of his odd notions are worthy of *Law*, and the times in which he flourished.

The United States Bank.—Before we dismiss the consideration of the Governor's views about Banks, we will recur to what he says of a United States Bank. In the first part of his Message, we find the following:

"The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give [illegible] ness to its existence,) and which appeared every pa [illegible] by the public, was [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], because it would not yield political [illegible].

Here he almost makes the United States Bank a sacred thing. Who will say that any one reading this, that he is not a thorough-going United States Bank man; up to the hub with Webster, Clay and Adams for it? But stop a little;—first read what he says in another place, and then judge. He says:

> "A Bank of the United States, of sufficient capital to supersede all the local Banks, might be made an engine of oppression, and dangerous to our political institutions, which the local Banks could not. The superseding the local Banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an immense extent and unforeseen consequences."

Again, a little further on, he says:

> "A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in Federal policy to the great interest of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country."

So we see his Excellency, however much he may regard the "sacredness" of the thing, is apprehensive that a National Bank might inflict a stab on the liberties of the country," and—on the "Cape Fear Bank," and the "Bank of the State"? Well, if we may take the views expressed in the two last quotations as those of the Governor, we agree with him. In our opinion, they are perfectly correct. We believe, as he expresses it, that the establishment of a United States Bank would not only "produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country," but would inevitably break up three-fourths of the local Banks, and bring ruin and distress to every corner of the land.

We are gratified to discover that the fumes of the Hard Cider has left his Excellency's head sufficiently clear for him to see these inevitable consequences, and we sincerely hope some more of the cider politicians will ere long be sober enough to join him, and aid the Democrats in keeping down a second "monster."

There are other subjects in the Message which we must touch, but a lack of space compels us to defer their consideration untill next week, when we shall take it up again.

OFFICE-SEEKING AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

We all recollect what a clamor was raised by the Federalists during the log cabin and hard cider campaign against *office holders*. To hear their furious denunciations, a man might consider office-holding no trifling offence, and conclude that all office-holders, if not deserving to be put *into* the Penitentiary, deserved at least to be *put out* of office. Judging from what we saw and heard then, no man could presume otherwise than that the Federalists, good, innocent, patriotic souls, had never even desired place, and indeed it was to be inferred in case they got into power, all offices would actually go a begging, or it would be necessary to pass a law compelling them to be accepted by this most patriotic party. Such were the *professions*, now let us look at the *practice*. For the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, the Federal party have the entire control of our State Legislature, and it so happened, there were a good many offices to be filled; the first and the lowest of all, that of *door-keeper*. The business of this functionary is, to stand at the door with hat off, and open it for gentlemen members to walk in and out, also to hand water to their honors, keep good fires, see to sweeping the halls, &c. One might naturally suppose no gentleman Whig would have an office of this sort, but that it would be freely surrendered to the vulgar Democrats. What, however, was the fact? Why, there were no fewer than some forty odd of these "Whig" *aspirants* to the honorable office of door-keeper. They poured into Raleigh like an invading horde. There you might see every variety, the jolly fat, and him of "lean and hungry look;" the beef eater from the West, and the fish and oyster-eater from the East; some nearly as tall as Monsieur Bihin, the Belgian Giant, and some only four feet six; some with huge whiskers, and some as beardless as Miss Abbe Kelly,—all, all seeking the honor of waiting on the members;—yes, it is a fact that rather than not be door keepers, they were willing even to wait on the Democratic members.

The next grade of offices to be filled were those of clerks. The number of aspirants for these, was not we believe, quite equal to the crowd just mentioned, but there was no lack of competition, none of the places went a-begging, all were filled with Feds except one. Mr. Stone having been retained on the score, as we understand, that he was not so very furious a Democrat as he might be.

But the law offices that became vacant were more tempting prizes; these set the mouths of nearly all the Federal lawyers in the State to watering. The Solicitorship for this District was the first to be filled, and though the incumbent was Federal enough in all conscience, yet two of his brethren entered the field, and forced him to *dodge* out, while one of them *dodged* in. This was well enough, particularly as it was carrying out the Democratic doctrine of rotation in office.

All, however, was nothing to the "tug of war" in the Senatorial election. Here was heart beating for you. Almost every prominent Federalist in the State had hopes of success. Great diversity of opinion existed as to who of all should be preferred, when finally to harmonize, they went into *caucus*;—the first night was spent in speech-making and fruitless efforts to agree; on the second they tried balloting, and were more successful in at last fixing on the two who were elected. Probably the reason why they gave both to Orange was because it is the largest County in the State. We understand there were several other aspirants in Orange, but they must wait till next time, or until one of the present incumbents dies off, for certain it is, neither of them will ever resign.

The population of Philadelphia City by the last Census, is ascertained to be 93,783:—increase since 1830, 13,326.—Philadelphia County contains 165,349 inhabitants:—increase in 10 years, 56,568.

Population of City and County		258,922
Increase of	" "	89,961

ALABAMA.

After all the crowing of the Federalists over this true Democratic State, they are doomed to disappointment, she has done well in the great struggle and nobly maintained her character and fame, despite the cunning arts of Federalism.—The Southern part of the State wears the coon skin, but the Northern has scorned it, and proudly bears the Democratic flag of principle to victory. The firm Democracy of North Alabama have saved the State and won for themselves undying honor.

The last Huntsville Democrat brings us returns from 38 counties giving a democratic majority of 4,177,—13 counties yet remain to be heard from which will make no material variation in the result. The true spirits of Alabama with recreant Mississippi on one side, Georgia on the other and Tennessee on the North, occupy a proud position which may well be envied;—true to the Constitution, and the best interests of the South, they are thrice victorious thus standing alone and firm, in the midst of a general defection and base desertion of principle.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Federal press, asserting that a Mr. Earle, the nomination on the sham Abolition ticket, for Vice Presidency, had voted the Democratic ticket at the late election. This turns out to be only another of the thousand and one false slanders propagated in every form by the ciderites. This Mr. Earle denies having done any such thing. He entirely condemns Mr. Van Buren's views on the subject of slavery. It is time the Federalists began to correct their propensities. The habit of misrepresentation and slander has been indulged long enough; if persisted in, it will become inveterate and incurable.

Gen. Harrison is said to be taxed at the rate of at least four or five hundred dollars a month for postage on the letters of "anxious inquirers," as some editor has aptly termed them. If the old gentleman is operated on in this way already, by the 4th of March, he will probably begin to think that being President of an *office-hating* party, "is not the thing it's cracked up to be."

The Charleston Mercury proposes Gov. *Littleton W. Tazewell*, of Virginia, as a known, unwavering, and distinguished Republican, on whom the vote of South Carolina, for the Vice Presidency might properly be bestowed.

A large Steam Frigate 245 feet 6 inches in length, from taff-rail to figure head, and 66 feet in breadth, has lately been launched in New York City. It was built for the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and is called the "Kamschatka."

The official returns of the Maine vote, shows a *majority* of only 219 for the Harrison electors, but a plurality of 411.

The New York Standard, says:

> "*Double Voting.*—The Siamese twins, who reside in Wilkes county, North Carolina, having been naturalized, each voted at the election, for Governor of that State. Were they entitled to *two votes!* Here's a question for election inspectors to puzzle their brains with.

The ashes of *General Hugh Mercer*, who fell in the battle of Princeton, and is distinguished as one of the bravest and most illustrious of the Revolutionary heroes, have been lately disinterred from their resting place in Christ Church burial ground Philadelphia and removed to Laurel Hill Cemetary where a monument has been prepared by the St. Andrews Society of that City, to the memory of the patriot dead.

Highly important news for Texas.—The New York Courier of a late date, says:

> "We are informed by Dr. Macauley of Baltimore, who has returned to the United States in the Great Western, that at the very moment of his leaving London for Bristol, he learned from a source that can entirely be relied on, that on the night previous to his departure Lord Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton, the Plenipotentiary for Texas, agreed and concluded upon the *project* of a treaty, recognizing, on the part of Great Britain, the Sovereignty and Independence of Texas; the Treaty likewise provides effectually for the mediation of England, in procuring an immediate pacification between Texas and Mexico, and for the establishment of a well-defined boundary line between the two Republics."

The people heard the incessant clamor of the Federal party against the office holders; now let them mark the conformity of their *profession* and *practice*. Let them observe the conduct of these *office shunning, spoils-hating* gentlemen (before the election,) since the offices and spoils are in the hands of their party, and see what it is and will be.

Alabama Senator.—The Hon. *Wm. R. King* has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature now in session. The vote stood, for King 72, Gayle 55.

Speaker in the Commons.—Robert B. Gilliam was elected Speaker in the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Grahams election as Senator. The Democratic members voted for Col. Hoke of Lincoln.

A table showing the vote at the August and November election in this State according to the official returns, crowded out this week. It shall appear next.

Queens of England.—There have been forty Queens of England, from the conquest to Victoria;—thirty-five having been Queens consort, and five Queens Regnant.

Virginia.—Full returns from Virginia at last received state the Democratic majority at 1,367. The glorious old Dominion is true as in '98 to the principles of the Constitution.

Illinois.—This State has not been carried by the coon-skin party, after all their desperate efforts to that end. The Democratic majority is stated to be 1,067.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

The Federalists in the Legislature, after some days [illegible], and [illegible] difficulty, have at last accomplished the election of two United States Senators, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Brown and Strange. Willie P. Mangum, and William A. Graham, one a Senator, the other a Commoner in the Legislature, both from Orange county have been the successful aspirants. The former elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Brown, (till 4th March next,) and for six years thereafter; the latter, that of Mr. Strange, expiring on the 4th March, 1843. How this singular selection of both, from one County, goes down with the numerous disappointed expectants from all quarters of the State, we are not informed, but bitterly enough, we doubt not. Many of them, having been in a hopeless minority for years, eagerly regarded the present as the long wished for period, when the "winter of their discontent" should be changed to "glorious summer." They have labored hard, and waited patiently for the time, and now alas! it has only come to bring them a defeat of hope, and disappointment of expectations, more bitter than the triumph of Democracy; for then, they expected nothing, and hoped for nothing, now in the day of victory they looked for their reward, and received—disappointment. With what longing, lingering looks have they regarded these vacancies! It really must be excessively provoking to the real blue-lights of the party, to be thrust aside, without ceremony, to make room for Mr Mangum, formerly a professed Republican, and therefore, regarded with some suspicion, as rather a second-hand article. To be sure, they have him safe enough now, but nevertheless, we know the party were half inclined to look at him rather distrustfully, and but for the circumstances of the case, would have been more than half inclined to shuffle him off. They need entertain no apprehensions however;—they have him, and are welcome to keep him;—his services are cheaply obtained, and the Republican party have no further use for them. There is not the slightest danger of his desertion, so long as the Federal party are in the majority, or he can hold office under it;—longer, we will not vouch for him. On the score of devotion to Federalism, we presume, their can be no objection to Mr. Graham. He is as thoroughgoing as the best of them, but how the older, and as many doubtless consider, the abler men of the party, like to see a junior in years and service, preferred over their heads, is another question.

Mr. Graham is a young man, and has superseded a good many older ones, who have been anxiously looking to these offices. They are disappointed, and there are heart burnings in consequence. Well, our advice to them from late experience, is, to take it coolly, and wait patiently, perhaps they may have better luck next time, but just between ourselves, we tell them to hang no hope on the hook of Mr. Mangum's resigning or declining so long as he can hold on. Another thing we tell them, purely from regard to their feelings, as a warning against any idle hopes—there is no danger whatever, that they will be tantalized with the near prospect of office again for 20 years to come. Their humbuggeries and panics will vanish before another election;—their bubbles will burst, and leave them in a "sea of troubles," without a plank; while the Democracy, many of whom have been deceived, will rise with a spirit more indomitable than ever, and sweep all before them. We hazard no predictions about it—having rather failed in little matters of that sort somewhat recently, but these are things which must occur in the natural course of events; for when the people are deceived by designing demagogues, they visit on them a terrible vengeance.

The vote for Senators stood: Mangum, 99; Graham, 98; Brown, 65; Strange, 64.

FLORIDA.

The letter below to the Secretary of War from Gen. Armistead, Commander in Florida, disappoints the hopes which have been entertained of bringing the war to a speedy and amicable close, by the intervention of a delegation of influential Seminole Chiefs from west of the River. The negotiation, it will be seen, is broken off by the usual faithless treachery of the Seminoles.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

SIR: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansaw delegation, that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well-grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday, the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion; and before this communication reaches you, they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. General Com. Army of Florida.

HON. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late arrivals from England place us in possession of intelligence of a highly interesting character from Europe and the East. We should give copious extracts but for our limited space this week; which leaves barely room for a few items. The Great Western was in on the 25th, 16½ days from Bristol, bringing among other passengers Mr. Muhlenburg late American Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The news which she brings is of the highest importance to the peace of Europe. Ibrahim Pacha has been entirely defeated by the arms of the Sultan and the allied powers, and a large portion of his army cut off and taken prisoners; the balance routed and dispersed, and himself closely pursued by the Turkish General;—so it is now decided that the cause of Mehemit Ali is ruined forever.

Ireland.—The repeal meetings continue to be held and attended by large crowds. A new pledge is in circulation, and being signed by thousands. It prohibits the use of any article of English manufacture except under the most pressing necessity.

A fire damp explosion in a coal mine on Jersey Island destroyed thirty miners.

France.—No farther reports of an abdication by Louis Phillipe; his speech at the opening of the Chambers is pacific in its character, but firm and decided, expressing a determination to mentain tranquility at home despite the machinations of the Revolutionists.

Great popular excitement has been anticipated on the opening of the Chambers, and large bodies of troops were on foot to prevent any outrages, but contrary to expectations the whole passed off very quietly. An attempt was made by the war faction a few days afterwards to create a riot in Paris, but without success, as the mobs were every where dispersed by the authorities.

A most serious and destructive inundation of the Rhone had occurred at Lyons; carrying off a large number of houses, several valuable factories, and entirely flooding the lower part of the town. The Seane had also risen enormously.

Spain.—The young Queen Isabella II., had made her entry into Madrid, accompanied by Espartero, and was received with enthusiasm. She is only ten years of age, and is placed at school under guardians, while Espartero is trying to rule the country by a large military force of 50,000 troops, stationed in and about Madrid.

Don Francisco de Paula, (Infante of Spain,) has addressed a manifesto to the Spanish people, asserting the right to the guardianship of the Queen and her sister. Much excitement prevails, and an opinion is expressed that Espartero will experience the fate of some of his military predecessors at the hands of the populace.

China.—A British fleet, with a force of 5,000 men, had blockaded Canton at the latest advices, and another had sailed for the Yellow Sea, intending to make a demonstration against Pekin. The celestials laugh at these preparations of the English "barbarians" to attack their millions, with a handful of a few thousands.

North Carolina Legislature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, November 19.

The Senate concurring in the proposition, the House went into an election for one Engrossing Clerk, which resulted in the appointment of John M. [illegible], of Rockingham.

A Petition was presented by E. P. Miller, from sundry citizens of the Counties of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new County, by the name of *Caldwell*, out of a portion of the Territory of said Counties, which was referred to the members in the House from Burke and Wilkes.

A Petition was presented by W. J. T. Miller, from sundry citizens of the counties of Rutherford and Lincoln, praying the erection of a new County, out of a portion of said Counties, by the name of *Cleveland*, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a Joint Select Committee of *five* on the part of each House of the members from said Counties, and on the part of the Senate, to the two Senators representing the said Counties of Rutherford and Lincoln.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Spruill, in favor of the Executors of Beverly Daniel, the late Adjutant General, which was read the first time and passed, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee appointed to prepare and report Rules of Order for the House, reported, without amendment, the Rules of Order adopted at the last Session.

After the amendment of the 53rd Rule, by the motion of Mr. Winston, so as to read "when a Bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the Session;" the report was concurred in.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, McCleese, Dickerson, J. M. Covington, Killian, Poindexter, Massey, Brogden, Biggs, Hawkins, McCleuehan and Keener.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Grandy, Allen, J. T. Miller, Reid, Graves, Holland, J. P. Caldwell, B. F. Moore, Hyman, Patterson, R. Jones, Brummell, W. J. Miller.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. J. B. Jones, Baker, J. W. Lane, Murchison, Doak, McMillan, Jacobs, Davis, Howerton, Rand, Clegg, Carson.

On Education.—Messrs. Smith, Joiner, Bannerman, McLaurin, Mendenhall, J. Walker Boyden, J. R. Gilliam, Wadsworth, Eaton, Cad. Jones, Beall, E. P. Miller.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Paine, J. O. K. Williams, Hill, Winston, Withers, Barringer, Bryan, Thompson, Whitehurst, Robards, Holt, H. C. Jones and Miller.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Proctor, Foreman, Sullivan, J. W. Covington, Cardwell, Young, Spruill, Huggins, Russell, King, Wm. B. Lane, G. W. Caldwell, and Patton.

SENATE,

Friday, November 20, 1840.

The Speaker announced to the Senate, the following Standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Moore, Faison, Orr, Cooper, Parks, Spiers and Houlder.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Speed, Montgomery, Kerr, Bynum, Hargrave, Whitaker and Exum.

On Claims.—Messrs. Dockery, Whitfield, Melchor, Puryear, Bond, Williams and Sloan.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Mitchell, Gaither, Bynum, Wilson and Hill.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Shepard, Clingman, Hawkins, McDiarmid, Hellen, Ribelin and Pasteur.

On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mangum, Arrington, Shepard, Worth, Reid, Myers and Ward.

On the Cherokee Lands, (on the part of the Senate.)—Messrs. Clingman, Ward, Gaither and Wilson.

On the title of the State to Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Hellen and Bynum.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Turnpike Road, from Raleigh to the Tennessee line, by way of Wilkesboro' and Jefferson.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House, to print *five* copies of the Governor's Message for each member.

In compliance with a proposition from the House to raise a Joint Select Committee, upon the subject of the Cherokee Lands, the Speaker announced to the Senate, that Messrs. Clingman, Ward, Gaither and Wilson, form the Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lilly presented a petition from sundry citizens of the county of Montgomery, with a bill to carry the prayer thereof into effect, entitled "A Bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of "*Stanly*," which was read the first time and passed.

A petition presented by Mr. Read, from sundry citizens of the counties of Cumberland, Chatham, Moore, and Wake, praying the erection of a new County, out of a portion of the territory of said counties, was read and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a petition from sundry citizens of the county of Iredell, praying amendments of the law establishing common schools; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election immediately for a Secretary of State, and informing them that William Hill, the present incumbent, was in nomination. The Senate concurring, and there being no opposition, Mr. Hill was unanimously re-elected.

In pursuance to the Rules of Order, the Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Winston, Barringer, Hoke, Mendenhall, R. B. Gilliam, Boyden, Eaton, G. W. Caldwell and H. C. Jones.

On Finance—Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, Biggs, Burns, Foreman, Reid, Thompson, Graves and J. O. K. Williams.

On Private Bills—Messrs. Mills, E. P. Miller, McLaughlin, Walker, Guthrie, Brummell, Bannerman, McLaurin, Baker, Spruill, Adams, Wadsworth, Stallings and Proctor.

On the Library—Messrs. Paine, C. Jones and J. R. Gilliam.

SENATE.

Saturday, November [illegible]

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On Finance.—Messrs Spruill, Wilson, A[illegible] Melvin, Moye, Hargrave, McDiarmid and [illegible]

On the Library.—Messrs. [illegible] and Gaither.

Mr. Clingman presented a Bill, entitled [illegible] directing the conveyance of the [illegible] ing the town of Murphy, to the Chairman [illegible] County Court of Cherokee, which was [illegible] first time.

The following Resolution was offered [illegible] and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on [illegible] the Literary Fund, be instructed to inquire [illegible] what, alterations are expedient in the Act [illegible] tablishment of Common Schools, and report by [illegible] otherwise.

South Carolina Legislature.—This body [illegible] Monday last and organized. In the Senate, [illegible] *Angus Patterson*, of Barnwell, was elected [illegible] *W. E. Martin*, Esq. Clerk, *Albert* [illegible] Reading Clerk, and Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] Doorkeeper and Messenger. In the House, the [illegible] *D. L. Wardlaw*, was elected Speaker, *Thos. W. G*[illegible] Clerk, *H. Summer*, Reading Clerk, and Messrs. [illegible] *kin* and *McElhenny*, Messenger and Doorkeeper.

There has been no business as yet transacted, except the proceedings in reference to the contested Richland Election, that is of any importance. Yesterday a resolution was offered by Mr. H. H. Thomson, referring the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons or papers.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

Congress commences its next Session on Monday the 7th inst.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 19th ultimo, by the [illegible] Samuel Rothrock, Mr. MATTHIAS RYMER to [illegible] AMY EARNHEART.

In Iredell County, on the 26th ult., by Andrew A[illegible] son, Esq., Mr. AMOS R. RICE, of this County, [illegible] Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. John Brandon, of Iredell.

DIED,

At the residence of Dr. J. B. Earle, in Marengo County, Alabama, on Sunday morning, the 1st ult., [illegible] MILES CAVIN, formerly of Iredell County, North Carolina, and for several years past a highly esteemed citizen of this place.—*Demopolis (Ala.) Patriot.*

CABINET OF MINERALS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores*, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

A FRESH SUPPLY.
MR. ROUCHER

HAS just received, at the "Salisbury [illegible] House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh articles, in his line—to wit:

French Brandy,
Oysters,
Lemons,
Sardines,
New Ark Cider,
Oranges,
Raisins,
Cigars.

All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

SOME person borrowed from the Library of the late Dr. Austin, some time last Spring, a large copy of *Webster's Dictionary*, with the name of "Joseph W. Hampton," written in the back of it. The borrower will please return it to C. K. Wheeler, at the Salisbury Drug Store, without delay.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

George Miller
vs.
William Northern. } Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William Northern, hath absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be levied upon him;—It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said William Northern to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court, to be held for said County at the Court-House in Lexington on the second Monday in February next, and replevy, or Judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt.

Test—CHAS. MOCK, c. c. c.
Dec. 4, 1840.—6w.—Printer's fee $5 50.

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 30th of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and belongs to Alfred Kerr, near Beattie's Ford. Said negro is of black complexion, about 50 years old, 5½ feet in height. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.
Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1840.

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court-house, in Salisbury, on the first day of January next,

Two likely, valuable Negroes,

belonging to the Estate of John S[illegible], dec'd.: One woman, between the age of thirty and thirty-five; one boy, between the age of twelve and fifteen. In case said Negroes are not sold on that day, they will be hired to the highest bidder for one year. A small amount of the purchase money will be required immediately.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Exe'r.
December 4, 1840. 4t.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

LAST WORDS OF EMMET.

"Let no man write my epitaph—for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, so let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let me repose in obscurity and peace, until other times and other men can do justice to my character; when my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then—and not till then—let my epitaph be written."

He stood before the assembled crowd,
And not a glance had quailed;
Nor his lofty heart in high resolves
Had for an instant failed;
The haughty souls of bitterest foes
Within their bosom shook,
As he bent his clear eye proudly round,
With such a fearful look.

And these were the high words he spoke—
"Are not these lips as free
To bear their witness to the cause
Of glorious liberty—
As free to speak the sacred words
Which only tyrants fear,
As those which coldly break the rights
Of injured freedom here!

And they will speak—the fires that glow
Within this breast of mine,
Were kindled at the holy blaze
Of freedom's hallowed shrine;
And till the heart itself be dead,
Its beatings throb no more,
Its pulses, still to freedom true,
Will tremble as before.

Ye have the power, if not the right,
To crush this feeble frame,
But the high spirit's fiery zeal
It is not yours to tame:
And while ye dare to brand with crime
That never stained my brow,
I too may dare to brave the power,
To which I will not bow.

Yes, do your worst—ye may spread your pall
To darken round my name,
But the fearless spirit ye cannot bend—
That still remains the same—
And for that name I would not stoop
To ask one memory,
Till every rock and blade of grass
Upon this soil is free.

Let not my martyr's fate be read
While Erin wears her chains:
I would not ask one friendly hand
To wipe away the stains:—
And o'er the pillow of my rest
One tear must not be shed,
Till the holy cross of freedom may
Be placed above the dead."

◆

THE SLANDERER.

Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world
But those which slide along the grassy sod,
And sting the luckless foot that passes them!
There are those who, in the path of social life,
Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun,
And sting the soul—aye, till its healthful frame
Is changed to secret, festering, sore disease,
So deadly is the wound.

SCRAPS.

An old man who had been dreadfully *hen pecked* all his life, was visited on his death bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson endeavored to arouse him by talking of the *King of Terrors*! "Hout, tout, mon, I'm no scar't. The King of Terrors? I've been living sax and thretty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be 'muckle waur."—*Post.*

Unnecessary Advice.—A country gentleman, who has every qualification necessary to constitute him "head of the village," and who has taken some pains to instruct the *rustic* inhabitants in the proper signs of respect due to him, being lately on a horse somewhat given to shyness, and observing a lad walking before him, called out, "Boy, don't take off your hat." The youth, turning his head, very innocently answered, "I worn't a goin' to, sir."

Dramatic Criticism.—Was as unsettled in old times as at present. Notwithstanding Garrick's acknowledged excellence in Hamlet, Dr. Johnson once made the following reply to Boswell's question, "Would not you, sir, *start* as Mr. Garrick does, if you saw a ghost?" "I hope not," replied the seventy-four, "if I did I should *frighten* the ghost."

Bells.—The nearer bells are hung to the ground, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Dr. Franklin has stated that some years ago, the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a new bell imported from England, and in order to judge of the sound, this was raised on a triangle in the great street of that city, and struck as it happened on a market day; when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell when struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air.

THE DUEL.

"How finished this outrageous fight,
Thrice they fired, intent to slay;
But being aimed at brains outright,
The balls hit nothing on their way."

A Waggish Justice.—Many years ago, in Connecticut, a certain Justice was called to a jail to liberate a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he was not worth five pounds. "Well, Johnny," said the Justice, as he entered, "can you swear you are not worth five pounds, and never will be?" "Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that amount at *present.*" "Well, well," returned the Justice, "I can swear the rest—so step forward, Johnny."

Talkativeness.—It is a common remark, that those men talk most who think least, just as frogs cease their croaking when a person brings a light to the water-side.

Distinguished Author.—"Gentlemen," said a ragged loafer, addressing a crowd, "I am an author." "Indeed—of what?" "My own misfortunes."

Truth vs. Poetry.—The N. Y. Mercury, says: "It was looked upon as a wonder when Balaam's ass spoke; but, now a days, asses do nearly all the speaking."

Marrying a lady for her beauty, is like eating a bird for its singing.

"We are both one flesh," as the woman said when her husband called her something bad.

Among the latest English inventions is an Aquatic Life Hat, warranted to prevent drowning, provided the wearer can swim long enough for a boat to pick him up.

"You are determined to get me in a broil," as the chicken said to the gridiron.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals*, *Literature*, *Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six subscribers*, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord*, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PRODUCE
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,
With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17 1840. F

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3rd of November, 1840, a negro man by the name of JOHN SEARS, claiming himself to be free. Said John is 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complected, with a scar on his left cheek from a burn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1840. F

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. F

TO HIRE, *in the country.*—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. F

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The *Appendix* contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe $1
For copy of the Appendix $1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5, twelve copies for $10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tenessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South o Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR-STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Cowan, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at the late residence of said Jos. Cowan, on the 5th day of January, 1841, all the personal property belonging thereto, consisting of

Twenty-four Negroes,

being Men, Women, and Children;

—ALSO—

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS; COTTON, CORN, RYE, OATS, FODDER, HAY, FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With various other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be allowed, on giving bond and approved security for the purchase money—all sums under five dollars, cash.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the creditors of the estate will not admit no longer indulgence.—And all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement or payment within legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. COWAN, Adm'r.

November 6, 1840. 6t

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Valuable Land
FOR
Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.